MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Bosron, Oct. 6, 1859. The Democratic Party in Massachusetts—Its Subjection to Corrupt Influences—Necessity of an Independent Demo-eratic Press in Boston—The Charleston Convention—Ef-forts Made to Secure Anti-Administration Delegates— Treachery and Open Hostility—The Convention at Wor-

Although for a long period of years—so long, almost, 'the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"ocracy of Massachusetts have been a mir party, it has not during these years enjoyed universally d, and of the motives by which its leaders are d, will not do everything to destroy the impression of from common report. As belonging to the great majority party of the country, though it never casts ve vote in its support, it begs and receives susteconferred by official station—and their name is legion— the strife of fraternal rivalry takes the place of party feeling against party foes. State elections come to be of no State conventions of the greatest importance, and democratic vote at the polls is often almost conemptible in point of numbers, in caucusses and con ventions it is terrific. State nominations are sought, no people, but to give weight to one's name at Washington, They are desired to strengthen cliques in and ou of the State, not as a means to strengthen the party in the popular vote and assist in putting down abolitionism. The mass of the party is all right—strong in its devotion to with whom principle means something. But the masses are easily led when the proper means are brought to politicians. It seems much to be regretted assion, whether they arise in the party or out The Post is a good business paper, but so greedy pings from the federal treasury that it hesitates to present administration for fear of offending a The proprietor of the Herald, Mr. E. C. Bai ley, having "resigned" the lucrative position of Postmas ropolis just after the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, has from the first supported the factious course here is the Pilot, more a religious than a political paper, charity as to forget certain Custom House appointments and removals, which grieved him sorely, and has been one of the "Little Giant's" fast friends for along time. The want of a good democratic paper, established on a

The democratic party in this State has three divisionsthe adherents of the present administration; those who are favorably inclined towards Douglas, but who do not, tantial reasons, wish yet to break openly with the President, and many of whom would be as ready to curry favor with any other Presidential candidate if they had e in his "chances;" and those who, without disguise, are working for Mr. Douglas' success at Charleston, and endeavor to digest all his dogmas however prepos in convention, and the result of their conference and the chration of their various ballotings satisfies hugely the

ing partisans or dependence on government patron-

Some new features were developed in the election of helegates to this Convention. A systematic effort was made in most of our cities and large towns by the opponents im from seats in the Convention. Among the foremost at large to Charleston. Every means was used erate on the minds of delegates against his friends. ually large proportion of the delegates were men conventions, and hence, perhaps, not be less essily influenced. But however it was brought bout, the Douglas men controlled the Convention at Storcester, and did whatever they pleased there. Dr. Comp. of Salem, (elected President, in opposition to Mr. E. Parmenter, a sterling democrat, thorough gentleman, and an administration man) took the first opportunity to air his sympathies with the Illinois Senator. The friends of this medical gentleman, who vacated the alem Post Office in the early part of Mr. Buchanan's administration, perhaps thought the occasion a good one to rhitewash over the charges preferred against him by rationary for the President of the Swiss treaty affair, and Mr. Dancy, of North Carolina, tried to remove the alimistration, perhaps thought the occasion a good one to this medical gentleman, who vacated the alimistration over the charges preferred against him by ration commissioners of the Treasury Department some mees since. However, the Doctor was quite modest in his gostion, deferring continually on points of order, &c., to be judgment of Messrs. E. C. Bailey, Sidney Webster & b., who were kindly at hand with preferred assistance. A great part of the administration wished to cast heir votes against General Butler, of Lowel, as candidate for Governor, his Douglas tendencies being avowed, but his they were not allowed to do. The majority nominated him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation." Some of the friends of Benjard him by "acclamation, and many him by the base of the form the less easily influenced. But however it was brought mis, of Springfield, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, also nominated by acclamation, is a straight out administration man and a highly respectable gentleman. Samuel W. Bowerman, of Adams, candidate for Secretary of State, is understood to be independent with reference to the nominations at Charleston, and is much esteemed in his (the western) section of the State. George Dennett, of Boston, nominated for State Treasurer, was made an ex-Custom House officer soon after Mr. Pierce became ex-President. James E. Easterbrook, of Worcester, selected as candidate for Auditor, deserves this endorsement of his past course as a democrat and his character as a gentleman. He is called an Isaac lawis man, and Mr. Davis says he is administration. D. H. Mason, of Newton, candidate for the Attorney General-ship, has always declared himself an administration man. He is a rising young lawyer, with plenty of business, and much ability. There was no opposition to any of these selections, which were made by committee and accepted without debate.

Regarding delegates at large to Charleston, there was

much ability. There was no opposition to any of these selections, which were made by committee and accepted without debate.

Regarding delegates at large to Charleston, there was much wrangling, and resort to every species of electioneering bribe and threat. The nominations for State efficers were settled before the Convention assembled; these selections could only be determined by a bullot which should test the comparative strength of contending factions. Immense quantities of very bad liquor were consumed, a deal of bad breath wasted in hard swearing and horrible fibbing; and the result, as was to be expected with such powerful adjuncts, was the success of the Douglasocracy. All kinds of charges of cheating and corruption are made by friends and foes, but that the Douglas faction had a large majority of the delegates seems beyond a question. If the bias of the Convention be taken as a tolerably fair representation of the views of the State, which, notwithstanding all the chicanery practised, could not be a very wrong view of the case, Massachusetts, or that minority portion, the voters of Massachusetts who vote the democratic taket, looks leniently on Mr. Douglas' attitude of antagonism to the administration, and favors his Presidential aspirations. There were, it is said, ten tickets for delegates in the field; but the votes were principally thrown for two—the regular administration and Douglas tickets. Mr. Swift, of New Bedford (Douglas), could not stand against Caleb Cushing (independent); but the names of the other delegates shosen all graced the Douglas ticket. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, who received the largest vote thrown for any individual during the day, was on both tickets. He has claimed to be a supporter of the administration, but he must have been "good friends" with the Douglas managers; indeed, the Pilot says he is 'sure for Douglas,' solvent, and have been eyong friends,' with the Douglas ticket, against Colonel J. T. Heard, democratic candidate for Congress last year against Burlingame. The C debate.

pressed by Peter Dunbar (Douglas), but he was doomed to disappointment.

As was to have been expected, the anti-administration men are jubiant at their signal triumph. Having, however, achieved this material victory, they did not wish to declare openly their adhesion to Douglas, for some of the most active of their friends are under the pay of the administration, and others have the face to propose to seek its patronage. It is the policy of a set of these men to make Mr. Buchanan pay Mr. Douglas' election expenses. The resolutions adopted were non-committal. They endorsed the constitution, looked frowningly on Banks' "two years amendment," and Banks logislation generally, retterated "popular sovereignty;" thought well of Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy; held that all citizens were alike entitled to the tail protection of government, and recommended their candidates. These caunciations were too tame for a few of the most ardent admirers of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Isaac Adams, of Boston, before the convention was fully organized, presented a resolution pledging

all nominoes to the support of that personage. This was, on motion of a declared Bouglas man, referred to the committee on Resolutions, and there lost. At the informal meeting of the evening previous—presided over by Hon. E. K. Whitaker, of Needham, daministration)—Mr. Ansel Phelps, Jr., of Springfield, endorsed Judge Black's position on the Territorial question. After sleeping over the matter, he awoke frightened, and endeavored strenuously to introduce a resolution similar to Adams', but it went the way of the first. Finally, Mr. Josselyn, who started a Douglas paper called the North in Boston sometime since, and which shewed its head twice or thrice and then sunk ingloriously, and who now controls a paper in Lynn, read a third long resolve covering the same ground, but in spite of his frantic appeals, it was laid on the table till 1860. These men were put down by such men as Balley, Whitney, Shevens & Co., who are pledged for Douglas, but disposed to work in his favor with less parade and surer success. Great efforts are made by some to have it appear to outsiders that the opposition, headed by Lorio and Builer, directed its energies solely against Collector Austin, of the Buston Custom House, rather than against Mr. Buchanan, but the Piltt (Pouglas' paper) declares emphatically and honestly that "Whatever had been done. Vocation was done for the purpose of keeping square with the President is his issue with Judge Douglas." Whatever may be said out of the State, or in it, by such non-committal, secretly traitorous organs as the Boston Post, the fact is not to be disquised, that, so far as such a Convention could assaul such a man, the President was assailed at Worcester on the 18th instant.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Oct. 5, 1859.
The Democratic Convention of the First Congressiona

district yesterday elected William C. N. Swift and Edward Merrill, of New Bedford, delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were adopted, of which the third is

destrict yesterday elected william C. N. Switt and Leward Merrill, of New Bedford, delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were adopted, of which the third is as follows:—

Resolved, That we hold to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as contained in the compromise measures of 1850, as explained by the Kansus. Nebraska act of 1854, as recognized by Mr. Bughanan in his letter accepting the Presidential nomination, and as endorsed by the people of a Territory, "that the people of a Territory, when they come to exercise their sovereignty in the formation of a State constitution, have the right to mould the institutions of the nascent State to suit themselves," but denying that a Territorial Legislature, the creature of Congress, can do what Congress cannot do—that is, either creector abolish the institution of slavery within the Territory.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional district yesterday nominated Hon. Bradford L. Wales and General O. Underwood as delegates to the Charleston Convention. The following resolution, among others, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the people of a Territory, as well as the people of a State, have the right to decide for themselves whether or not slavery shall exist within its limits.

The Convention was rather stormy.

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The Jews in the United States—The Year 5619.

[From the Jewish Messenger, Sept. 27.]

Let us examine the record of the past year—let us see what we have done. It will not require a very great amount of time to recount our history for 5619. It does not demand a very thick volume to recapitulate all that we have done for the advancement of Judaism during the twelve months just brought to a close. Let us only inquire in what we have been remiss, in order that we may endeavor to compensate for our slothfulness by increased vigor and activity during the coming year.

Since last year new congregations have been established in the following places—Elizabeth, N. J.; Victoria, V. I.; Portland, Oregon; Placerville, Cal.; Portsmouth, O.; Wheeling, Va.; Columbus, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Sacramento, Cal.; Houston, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.; towa City, Low; and two at New York, making eighteen in all—about the usual average. There are at the present moment probably 170 regularly organized israelitish congregations in the United States and Canada. New synagogues have already been erected or are in process of crection for the congregations Shearith Israel and Brial Israel, New York City; Mixveh Israel, Philadelphia; Achduth Israel, St. Louis; also at Washington, Hartford, Montreal, Fort Wayne, Ind., and at Baltimore. Benevolent societies have been organized at Nashville, Tenn.; Victoria, V. I.; Mobile, Ala.; Wheeling, Va.; and New York City, and but one literary society—at Boston. The two principal charitable societies of this city—the Hebrew Benevolent and German Hebrew Benevolent Associations—have amalgamated. The anniversaries of the Jews Hospital," H. B. & G. H. B. Societies, Fuel Society, &c., in this city, the benevolent societies in New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, &c., Widows' and Orphans' Home in New Orleans, Foster Home in Philadelphia, &c., have been celebrated with more than usual spirit and good feeling.

feeling.

Public meetings have been held at Boston and Baltimore to commemorate the admission of Jews into the British Parliament; at Boston, Mobile, St. Louis and other places, to render aid to our brethren in New Orleans at the time the fellow fever made such fearful ravages; at Philadelphia, Clincinnati, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, New York, New Orleans, Mebile, Rochester, San Francisco and other cities, to express our indignation at the outrage on human rights perpetrated at Belogna by the Papal officers.

The Hon, T. J. Moses, of South Carolina, was elected President pro tem of the Senate of that State in Decomber. Israel I. Jones, Esq., was re-elected a Common Councilman of Mebile, D. Block, Esq., Councilman of Leavenworth, Kanass; Edgar M. Johnson, Esq., District Attorney of Cincinnati, Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Grand Master of the Freemasons of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Judeah P. Benjamin re-elected to the United States Senate. Messrs. Harris, of Maryland, in the United States House of Representatives, and O. B. Whoeler, of the New York Senate, endeavored to secure the interference of our government in the Mortara case. Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohlo, made an effort to settle the Swiss treaty affair, and Mr. Dancy, of North Carolina, tried to remove the Jewish disabilities in that State.

In regard to the Mortara case the press throughout the entire country, with the exception of one or two ultra Catholic journals, maintained a bold stand in favor of the rights of man and against Papal oppression. The American Protestant Association of this State, in particular, gave expression to a firm remonstrance against the tyran ny manifested towards our unfortunate co-religionists. The President and Secretary Case addressed several communications on the subject, giving a decided private opinion but maintaining the impropriety of governmental interference.

pose of speedily organizing an institution, and when 5621 comes round, we hope to be able to chronicle its successful operation. Strong exertions have likewise been made to establish in this city a foster home, but thus far no decided result has been attained.

In a literary point of view we are no better off now than we were a year ago. The Jewish press of America now consists of the Occident, a weekly published at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Isaac Leeser; the Israelite and the Deborch. also weeklies, published at Cincinnati, by the Rev. Drs. Wise and Lilienthall; the Weekly Gleaner, at San Francisco, by the Rev. Julius Eckman; the Sinai, a monthly, published at Bottimore, by the Rev. Dr. Emhorn, and the Jewish Messenger. The community generally does not take the interest in literature that is should. When we consider that wherever our people have entered our collegiate institutions, it has resulted in proving beyond question their superior ability, it is surprising that we are called upondo chronicle such a continued indifference in regard to literary matters. The only item we have to record in this particular is the graduation of Messrs. Tanzer and Woolf, at the New York Free Academy, and of Mr. M. S. Isaacs at the University, each with high honors. None of our so-called literary associations have achieved anything very remarkable during the past year.

One redeeming feature, however, has been the appear-

year.
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one redeeming feature, however, has been the appearance, to a greater extent than ever before, of our ministry in the field of literature. We are happy to record the chreumstance that the most noteworthy improvement in this respect has been in the case of our own paper, where in have appeared valued contributions from the pens of the Rev. Drs. Raphall and Fischell, of this city, Rev. H. S. Jacobs, of Charleston, Rev. S. Morais, of Philadelphia; Rev. S. Jacobs, of New Orleans; Rev. A. De Sola, of Montreal, as well as articles by Messra. R. J. De Cordova, S. Newman, "Hebraicus," "J." and other writers of ability. We trust a still further advancement in this respect will be perceptible during the year 5620.

In a religious point of view we have apparently taken a great stride—eighteen new congregations and five or six charitable associations having been organized. But this improvement is only on the surface; we cannot conscientiously affirm that we have as a body made any true progress in religious matters. The lessons taught last New Year and Day of Atonement have not, we greatly fear, made the impression that they ought. The Sabbath is not more generally regarded, the dietary regulations more carefully attended to, the Law of God is not observed with any more sincerity or unanimity, than at the close of 5618. In regard to our position among our fellow citizens, it is our opinion that we stand as highly as we did, if not more so. We have been brought more together, the New York israelites have joined more closely with their brethren in other cities than before—a uniou soon, we trust, to be cemented by the establishment of a board of representatives. As regards literary progress we cannot claim much credit to ourselves, still we have and some improvement which we hope is the harbinger of a still better state of things, when, upon the return of the New Yorker, we shall be called upon to perform a task similar to the present—a review of what Israel in America has accomplished during the year 5620, upon which we are

America.

The following letter, in answer to numerous inquiries, was furnished by Gen. Lamar for publication in the Texas

AFFAIRS AT THE EAST.

Interesting from the Russian North Pacific Possessions. Pacific Possessions.

[Translated from the Paris Pays, Sept. 18, for the Naw York Hexath.]

The latest advices from China mention the great progress and considerable developement lately made by the Russian settlements in Upper Asia.

The splendid fortress of Alexandropol is now in full way of construction, and will be completed during next year. The Bay of Castries, on the borders of which it is erected, will then be a naval establishment of the greatest important of the greatest i

The Bay of Castries, on the borders of which it is erected, will then be a naval establishment of the greatest importance. This bay, which was discovered by La Perouse, is situated in Tartary Channel, on the eastern coast of the Mantehoes country and forms a magnificent anctorage. General Mouravieff-Amoursky, Governor General of Eastern Siberia, travelled hast spring for several mouths all over the country, in order to establish the new boundaries of the Russian possessions of the Amoor, and the deliverance of the territories newly acquired from China, situated in that part of Mongolia which is crossed by that large river.

arge river.

The Amoor country will in future be divided into two The Amoor country will in future be divided into two distinct provinces—one called the maritime province of Eastern Siberia, and the other the province of Amoor. The latter will now include all the territories situated on the left bank of the Amoor, from the confluence of the rivers Schilka and Angoune up to the confluence of the clussouri. The city of Blagovestcheak will be its capital; it will be the residence of the military Governor, who will have the command of the regular troops and of the Cassacks, to be called Cossacks of the Amoor.

The maritime province of Eastern Siberia will include six districts, viz. Nicaleiósk and Soshiida, recently or, executive, viz.

sacks, to be called Cossacks of the Amoor.

The maritime province of Eastern Siberia will include six districts, viz. Nicolsiefsk and Sophiisk—recently organized—Ochotek, Petropavlosk, Ghiziga and Ondsk. According to a notice of deneral Mouravieff, those new divisions are constituted by an imperial ukase, which goes into force on the 1st of October, 1859.

The preceding enumeration is sufficient to show the extent of the Russian possessions in Upper Asia; they advance across the Mantchooria, even including a portion of Mongolia, and it may be predicted that before long they will reach the Kinhan Mountains. Besides, these possessions will have the advantage of being united, through Siberia, with the rest of the empire. This circumstance has permitted the establishment of a mail service by land between Pekin and St. Petersburg, and this service has been working regularly for several months.

AMERICAN INTERESTS ON THE AMOOR HAVE

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AMERICAN INTERESTS ON THE AMOOR BIVER.
[From the Boston Post, Oct. 7.]

Extract of a letter from the agent of a Boston mercantile house, engaged in trade with the Amoor river.

NICHOLARENK, AMOOR RIVER.

June 13, New Rivie, 1889.

The Governor General, Count Mouravier, arrived here from Siberia on the 11th Inst., and to day, at 9 & M., all the merchants, foreigners and Russians, were, by previous notice, assembled to meet him at the Governor's house. After waiting a few moments in the ante-room, the Count entered, accompanied by Governor Kasakewich; when the presentation of the foreign merchants was gone through with and a few words of greeting uttered, the Count invited us to enter an inner room and take seats. The discussion of American mercantile interests at the Amoor then commenced.

Mr. Burling, of San Francisco, inquired if American steamboats had, or had not, the right to navigate the Amoor river? The Count satic 'Yes, as far as Sophisk only, (some 300 versis above this place).

"Can these vessels go beyond under the Russian flag and name?"

He answered—"No; unless they belong, bose fide, to a Rus-

name"

He answered—"No; unless they belong, bona fide, to a Rus-

ian subject."

"Can sa American, or any foreigner, trade up the river?"

"No; they cannot. They are prohibited to go through the
country, except simply as travellers."

"Why were Measrs. Correns and Raul allowed, last year, to
you have the representations." go up the river to trade!"
"The present law was not then made; in future, foreigners will not be permitted to do so."
"Can Russian agents, in the employ of foreigners, be allowed the criticipant.

signment. Such merchandise must belong, bond fide, to Russians.

Mr. Burling then said—"Count, these restrictions amount to a total prohibition of all foreign trade beyond Kesa."

Yes. Government prohibits all foreign trade beyond Sophilak (30 versits above Kesa).

The Count added—"I like the Americans, and am anxious to give them the privilege of trade up the river; but what can 1d when the Imperial government says no."

Mr. Burling then observed, "What am I to do with my steamboat, which I have brough there from San Francisco at a very heavy expense, and in the expectation of entering with her into the up river trade, in good faith and on the inducements and encouragements officially held out previously by the authorities

the up river trade, in good faith and on the inducements and encouragements officially held out previously by the authorities of this country that free navigation and free trade of the river would be allowed to Americans and other foliagners? Furthermore, I expect the arrival daily of my brother with a cargo intended to be taken up the river in our steamboat."

The Count answered, "You can sell your boat."

"Yes, but your people will not give half what she is worth. Your sudden and unexpected probibitions destroy her value to me and enable your merchants to take advantage of the position in which I am placed thereby."

The Count, taking Mr. Burling by the hand, said, "I assure you I am very sorry that you cannot run your boat." After some further conversation of not much importance, we all took leave and returned home.

You can draw your own inference from the foregoing, and see how destructive the whole will be to American trade at this place. I will give you my own ideas upon the subject hereafter, and very fully.

The intelligence conveved in the above lattice of the position of the intelligence conveved in the above lattice of the reafter that the subject hereafter, and very fully.

place. I will give you my own ideas upon the subject hereafter, and very fully.

The intelligence conveyed in the above letter is of great
importance to American commerce engaged at the Amoor,
and, if the intentions of the Russian government are carried out as indicated, will result in present pecuniary loss
to American merchants and the annihilation of our trade
with that quarter. Considered as acts of government,
they are in the highest degree disgraceful to a power taking rank among the civilized States. Let us explain. The
result of the Crimean war having defeated the traditional
policy, objects and hopes of the Russian Empire in her designs upon Turkey, and the founding at Constantinople
of a commercial empire, and by which she would ultimately
obtain a preponderating political power in Europe, Russia
then turned her attention to her Easteru possessions on
the shores of the North Pacific; and with ambitious projects and vasi designs, but with wise forecast, commenced then turned her attention to her Eastern possessions on
the shores of the North Pacific, and with ambitious projects and vast designs, but with wise forecast, commenced
the creation on the banks of the Amoor river of commercial and maritime cities, naval depots and military settlements. This great enterprise originated with, and is being
executed by the Grand Duke Constantine. His sagacious
mind foresaw the beneficial resoluts which must ultimately
fall to the Russian empire by the opening up of the
commercial resources of Siberia through the navigation of the Amoor river. Siberia is a country of vast extent, full of mineral wealth, agricultural products, and some manufactures, and hithertowithout external commerce or maritime ports, and her
trade limited to an interchange of products with the Chiness on the border towns of the interior. In possession
of naval and military depots near the Amoor, Russia will
watch, and if need be annoy the adjacent countries of
China and Japan, and also the navigation and commerce
of England, France and America, which may float on the
waters of the North Pacific. With these enlightened and
statesmanlike views, the Governor General of Siberia and statesmanlike views, the Governor General of Siberia and the Amoor country, then lately annoxed to Russia by treaty with China, proclaimed "free trade and free navi-gation" of the Amoor river by foreigners as well as Rus-sians.

gation" of the Amoor river by foreigners as well as Russians.

Americans particularly were invited and encouraged to settle at the then new town of Nicholaefsky, and enter freely into the local and interior trade and navigation of the Amoor river; every inducement, by liberal promises and encouragement, was held out to them by the Russian local authorities and the Govern General of Siberia, to participate in the great enterprises projected by the imperial government for that territory. Free trade and free navigation of the river on the part of the Americans was again and again promised and officially announced.

Under these flattering prospects and promises, several American commercial houses at Boston, San Francisco, and China, sent out agents to reside at Nicholaefsky, a tewn or settlement then first projected on the north bank of the Amoor, 125 miles above the entrance of the river. Lands or building lots were freely granted to these agents—dwelling houses, stores and warchouses were immediately erected at a heavy expense. American capital to an amount of half a million of dollars, was invested in vessels, cargoes and buildings, in view of the trade of that country. The frame and machinery of a steamboat of light draft of water was brought from San Francisco, and two others were projected to be sent out from Boston, all intended for river navigation. After employment for three years past of all this capital, hard labor, and the privations endured incident to a new, wild, inhospitable country, without inhabitants except the roving tribes of the Manchoos, Mongols and Tartars, and the sparse population of lately emigrant Russians, American merchants have realized no profit, if losses have not resulted to them.

The present effect of the new regulations is to throw into the hands of the few Russian merchants at Nicholaefsky American merchandise, steamboats and buildings, at half their actual cost.

than those of any other part of Japan, and the benefits arising from a free intercourse with foreigners are rapidly showing themselves. The harbor here is filled with vessels, all coining money in the transportation of coals, copper, wax, and the various other commodities for which there is a demand in China. The trade as yet is almost entirely in the hands of European merchants on the coast, but it cannot be long before a large and coast, but it cannot be long before a large and coast, but it cannot be long before a large and valuable commerce will be established between our own and other countries and Japan, when this empire wil

toms they practice destroy all the good that nature may have done for them. When they smile their mouths look like open sepulchres, and the absence of the expression to the antire face. Their gait rivals that of the camel in point of grase, and only surpasses the small in spect.

Letters sent to this ship after this date had better be addressed to Cape Town, care of the American Consul there.

Warren Leland, of the New York Metropolitan Hotel, Arrested in Connecticut—Another Colchester Bank Case.

(From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, etc. 11.)

It is well known to those of our readers who are at all familiar with the history of the rise, progress and fall of the Colchester Bank, that at the time of the trial of the cashier were more deeply in the must be an in the mire, and that before the must be an in the mire, and that before the must be a being in the mire, and that before the was stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York city; and that the time of the arrest of Jones he was stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York city; and that the Mesers Leland had, or pretended to have, a warrant under which Jones was already held under arrest; that at the time of Jones' second arrest; party, led by Warren Joland, attempted to rescue him from the hands of the officers; that sail Johand afterward offered a large sum of money to the concustor of a train on the New York road, to leave him (Leland) with a party under him, at the Portchester station, where they might intercept the train on which it was supposed the officers were who had Jones in charge, and then rescue him and secure his release; and that all through the proceedings the deepest interest was manifested by the Mesers. Leland in the welfare of Jones. Those who know the history of the charter of the Goliclester Bank, the way in which it was obtained, the parties interested in getting it, and the management of the bank while it was in operation, are aware that for the solicitude thus manifested there was a reasonable cause, and that other motives than personal friendship were at the bottom of their driving to yellow the free driving the desired of the bank out of the hands of the officers and out of danger of rearrest. The complicity of Warren Leland and Simeon Leland in the transactions by which the creditors of the bank were defraided, was indicated pretty clearly by their condust before and during the risid of parties of the parties of the

and Tuesday, October 18, axed for the trail. Danis in his appearance on the present complaint were fixed \$40,000. We understand that there are three charg against him connected with this matter, and that actimensures are being taken to secure the presence of brother, Simeon Leland, in this State, for trial upon sin lar indictments.

It is said that the evidence to be brought out on the trial will develope some interesting facts connected not only with the management of the bank, but with the history of the charter from the commencement, and the connections of the Lelands therewith. We shall give the evidence in full as it comes out upon the trial. It will make an interesting chapter in the history of banking in this State.

THREATENED LYNCH LAW.-John W. Say charged with the murder of Martha Armstrong, was tried at Martinsburg, Va., lately, and acquitted. The verdict, it appears, gave much dissatisfaction to some of the populace, who held a meeting, and appointed a committee of ten to notify Sampson to leave within twenty-four hours or abide the consequences. Sampson, however, was not to be found; subsequently the jury was burned in effigy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The money market grows sensibly easier. The offer-ings of paper are not thus far large enough to absorb the capital seeking investment in this way, and, notwithstand-ing the increase of certain stocks in the street, the brokers experience no difficulty in obtaining money at six per or in some cases at even a lower rate. At bar regular customers are readily accommodated, though most of the banks are restricting their discounts to short paper; in the street good 4 a 6 months' paper finds purare done at 634. Once more we have to record the subgreat changes were anticipated. It seems certain that the business of the country is not yet active enough to

Early this morning the North Star arrived with \$500,000 n silver, which will speedily find its way to England. Tonight the Star of the West will probably arrive from Aspinwall with over \$1,800,000 in gold, the bulk of which will for the present remain with us. At noon to-day the Asia sailed for Liverpool with \$224,753 in specie on freight; the Glasgow, which also saided to-day, took no bullion. On Saturday there are three packets—the city of Manchester, Teutonia and Fulton—which among them will probably take out something like a million of dollars, a large proportion of which will be silver. At the ruling rates of exchange, after allowing for freight and insurance, it does not pay to draw bills on England against remittances of coin, and we may therefore expect a falling off

in shipments for the present.

The following table will show the condition of the banks in the four leads, a cities of the Union as per their last

statements to Later Loans.	Deposits.
New York, Oct. 10 \$117,226,934 Boston, Oct. 11 55,881,000 Philadelphia, Oct. 11 25,687,358 New Orleans, Oct. 1 22,797,677	69,505,465 19,635,900 15,459,055 17,787,359
Totals	122,883,521 Circulation. 8,586,575 7,420,173 2,910,908 9,291,719
Totals	\$28,208,539 movement in

The increase of specie justifies the belief that the banks have for the present reached the lowest point of their species reserve. The decline in the loans is a good feature, brough they are still decidedly higher than is cafe or desi-

The stock market continues animated, and prices im-The following letter, it answer to numerous inquiries?

Amar for publication in the Texas and Americans, The administration is a description of the part of Nicaragus, and it was presented by Gen. Lamar for publication in the Texas and the Commerce will be established between or and other countries and Japan, when this enjoy is a proposed to the part of the countries and Japan, when this enjoy is the part of the countries and Japan, when this enjoy is the part of the Commerce will be established between the United States and Nicaragus, and it was no Micaragus is opened to Americans. The part of the Commerce will be established between or and other commercial Power is a part of the part of the Commerce will be established between or and other commercial power is a proposed to the part of the Commerce will be established between the part of the Commerce will be established between or and the commercial Power is a proposed to the part of the Commerce will be established between or and the part of the pa prove, though the commission bears as a rule complain of macks very few or ears to buy. At present speculation

clined proportionately with the other speculative stocks the prospect of a further advance would have been more promising than it is. Many people may conclude that 80 per cent is full value for a railroad stock exposed at any moment to so fatal a competition with rivals as prevailed a few months ago. In the other railway stocks there was very little done to-day. State stocks are higher; railroad bonds are neglected. In the afternoon the market was steady, and stocks closed dull at the following quotations:— Missouri's, 84% a 1/4; Canton, 17 a 18; Cumberland Coal. 1234 a 18; Pacific Mail, 74% a 75; New York Central, 80% a ½; Erie, 4½ a 5; Hudson River, 35½ a 36; Harlem, 9 a ½; Reading, 40½ a ¾; Michigan Central, 43½ a ¾; Michigan Southern, 4½ a ¾; do. guaranteed, 17½ a ¾; Panama, 119¾ a 120; Illinois Central, 68¾ a ¾; Galena and Chicago, 74¼ a ½; Cleveland and Toledo, 21¾ a ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 641 a 14.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows today:—
Total receipts. \$155,986 54
—For customs. 46,000 00
Total payments. 106,890 45
California drafts 50,000 4
A,720,412 97 ssrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co.'s San Fran

cisco circular of September 19:—
On all hands, however, we hear that money is scarce, and though the rates of interest are nominally the same as for the preceding steamer (2 a 23; per cent); it is in cases extremely exceptional only that loans can be effected at a rate lower than 2½ per cent. The bids for the redemption of civil bonds for the balance remaining in the interest and sinking fund of 1857, on June 30, 1859, the amount being \$12,723 26, were opened by the State Treasurer, in the presence of the State Comptroller, on the 5th inst. They ranged from \$62 90 to \$89 50. The successful bidders were H. C. Wheeler and John Perry, Jr., the former delivering \$6,000 bonds at \$82 90, and the latter \$9,000 at \$83 40. Amount redeemed \$15,000, for \$12,480. The amount of funds in the State Treasury at the commencement of business, September 12, was \$360,802 98. The exports of treasure since September 1 have been as cisco circular of September 19:-

ollow	H:				
Per G	olden A	ze, to New York \$2	,030,273 21		
44	44	to England			100
64	46	to Panama	10.500 00		4107
		SOURCE SWITTEN SEGRET.		2.123,613	21
Per O	nward,	to Japan		22,000	00
Per P	age, to	Japan		12,000	00
Per Y	ankee,	to Honolulu		15,000	00
		Hong Kong		80,774	25
Per F	Black Se	a, to Honolulu		19,500	00
Tot	alrted pre	viously this year		2,272,887 2,601,487	46 61
Corre	al to da	te g period of 1858		4,874,375 3,328,353	07 00
The	e excha	859 over 1858 nges at the Clear \$20,958,655 51, and	ng House th	is morn	ing
		STATE OF THE PARTY			752.3 (

The statement of the St. Louis banks for the week en

me rac roun men	MG MG PUNOWO.	THE WALLS OF STREET	
	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants'	.\$740,603 15	86,755	143,912 15
St. Louis		85,730	70,134 54
Southern	. 323,790 04	108,050	95,545 00
Mechanics'	. 312,428 27	65,785	107,561 92
Exchange	219,639 61	75,635	103,744 46
State	.1,001,125 84	40,280	258,605 75
Union	121,775 47	91,195	69,190 05
Total	83,013,898 58	553,390	848,693 87
As compared with	the statemen	t of the pres	rious week,
the results are as fol	llows:-		
	Exchange.	Circulation.	Coin.
Merchants'	\$6,339 inc.	4,075 dec.	14,742 inc.
St. Louis	14,000 inc.	1,280 dec.	1,748 dec.
Southern	1,338 dec.	16,660 inc.	9,645 dec.

 Mechanics'
 24,979 dec.
 1,640 dec.
 14,591 inc.

 Exchange
 3,276 inc.
 6,288 dec.
 624 inc.

 State
 172,098 dec.
 850 dec.
 12,532 inc.

 Union
 2,312 dec.
 3,055 dec.
 8,979 dec.
 The business of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Com pany for the first eight months of 1858 and 1859 compare

Net receipts..... \$50,118

The Cincinnati Gasette of Monday has the following:

The banks of issue are still contracting rather than expanding in the line of circulation, and while this continues we must expect a stringency in financial affairs. The banks will, of course, not change their policy until the movements of produce justify an increased circulation. The latter have, so far, in this section of the West, been remarkably sluggish, but matters are about to undergo a change in this respect. One of the largest, if not the largest, corn crop ever produce i in this country is now about matured. In some places the yield is unprecedentedly heavy, and the average is conceded to be, as stated, a very full one. This will place the people of the West upon their feet. It will to a large extent be marketed early, and at remunerative prices. It will also insure a fine crop of hoge, which also promise to sell at satisfactory figures. In addition it will reconcile farmers to the prices current for wheat. We may, therefore, look for the introduction, within the next sixty days, of a new order of things as regards crop movements. The sluggishness that has prevailed since harvest will give place to an active trade, and the wheat, own, hogs and cattle to be marketed within the next four months by Ohlo, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, will afford the banks a safe and ample basis for a full average circulation. This will enable the country merchants to discharge their overdue obligations to the city, and we may therefore safely predict the approach of a decided change for the better in financial and commercial affairs. The splendid corn crop has dispelled every cloud that hung over the future.

The Boston Post says of the money market in that

The Boston Post says of the money market in tha city:-

During the last week this money market was rather more active than it had previously been, owing, perhaps, more active than it had previously been, owing, permaps, to the offerings of paper on New York account. We do not perceive, however, that rates have advanced; and, as New York funds continue in good supply, it may be taken for granted that the market has sustained an additional burden without exhibiting any unfavorable change. We quote strictly first class paper at 6 a 7 per cent in the street, the higher figure including brokers' commission. The banks have no difficulty in realizing about 7 per cent on foreign paper, and there are considerable offerings of this class. At the same time their means are large enough to allow them to take all the unexceptionable Boston paper presented at 6 per cent. On call, they are not lending below 6. Going outside of the circle of bankable foreign or domestic notes, the rates are high and tregular—loans that are really well secured often paying from 9 to 11 per cent. Stock Exchange. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1859.

000 U S 5'S, 1865	10135	700 shs Read RRb30	4034
.0000 Tennesse 6's '90	8932	100 do830	40%
5000 Missouri 6's	84%	200 do	4056
5000 dos60	8414	200 do b3	40%
17000 do	84%	100 Mich Cen RR 860	431
5000 NY Cen bds.'76	100%	27 do	4314
1000 MichSo 2d m bs	37 -	150 do	4834
10000 Mich Sos f bds.	50	162 Panama RR	118
10 shs Union Bank	9936	250 do	118%
5 Bank America	110	50 Mich So & Nia RR	414
25 Phœnix Bank	108	80 dogua stk	1734
15 Am Ex Bank	103	100 III Cen RR	6836
50 Nassau Bank	1001	100 dos30	6834
17 Continental Bank.	100%	7 Gal & Chi RR	73
25 Peoples' Bank	100	200 do	74
10 Del & Hud Ca Co.	9434	100 do	7436
50 do860	94	450 dob30	7436
200 Penn Coal Co	82	100 dob60	74%
150 Pacific M SS Co	7436	150 dob60	7436
25 do	74%	500 do	7434
50 do b30	7434	50 dob10	7432
67 do	74%	100 do830	74
100 do	75	200 do860	74
350 N Y Cen RRb3	80%	T00 dos30	74%
300 dob10	803	50 dob30	7436
65 do	801	50 dob10	74%
50 dos60	801	150 do	7436
100 do83	80%	300 Chi & Rk Is RR	84%
50 do 815	80%	50 do30	64%
1400 no	80%	600 do	64%
800 dob60	8074	150 dos60	64%
200 do860	8034	300 dob30	65
111 Eric RR	434	400 do	65
6 Hud River RR	35%	50 Mill & Miss RR.	5%
100 Reading RR b60	40%	5 Chi, Bur&QuinRR	56
8	ECOND		0.000
\$23000 Missouri 6's	8434	200 shs Reading RR.	4014
10000 do b60	84 1/4	100 do	40%
500 Ill Cen RE bds.	84%	100 Mish Cen RR., b30	4334
500 do	85	100 Cleve & Tol RR	21%
25 shs Bk N York	104	300 do	21 1/2
18 Merchants' Bank.	108	5 Mich S & N In RR	414

18 Merchants' Bank. 108
10 Bk State N York. 100½ 100 9 Mich\$\(\) Minh\$\(\)

\$1.25, and fair white Ohio at \$1.30. Corp was sustain at yesterday's advance, with sales of 20,000 bushels, it cluding mixed Western and Jersey yellow at \$1. R was less buoyant, and small sales were made at \$1. Rarley was easier, with sales reported of about 20,0 bushels Canada West at 78c. Onls were heavy, with sale of State at 44c. a 44½c., and of Western and Canadian 44%c. a 45c.

of State a 45c.
44 ½c. a 45c.
Correct.—The firmness of holders checked sales
correct.—The firmness of holders checked sales
correct.

since the 1st September last as compared with the previous three years:

1856. 1857. 1858. 1859.

Rec. at p'ts....185,000 102,000 234,000 218,00
Ex. to Gt. Bt'n. 17,000 26,000 49,000 70,00
"France...15,000 4,000 20,000 5,000 6,00
"France...15,000 2,000 5,000 6,00
"Other F. P. 5,000 2,000 5,000 6,00
Stock on hand. 163,000 102,000 217,000 241,00.

Of which during the past week, included in the above secreted at p'ts. 64,000 50,000 93,000
Ex. to Gt. Bt'n. 5,000 8,000 9,000 18,000

Ex. to Gt. Bt'n. 5,000 8,000 9,000 7,000

other F. P. 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
Total exports...3,000 4,000 9,000 7,000

Total exports...8,000 13,000 19,000 28,000

The increase in receipts at the ports compared with last year. 24,000 bales. The increase in exports to Great Britain, 30,000 bales; increase to France, 2,000; increase to other foreign ports 1,000. Total increase in exports to Great Britain, 30,000 bales; increase to France, 2,000; increase to other foreign ports 1,000. Total increase in exports of Great Britain, 30,000 bales; increase to France, 2,000; increase to other foreign ports 1,000. Total increase in exports of Great Britain, 30,000 bales; increase to France, 2,000; increase to other foreign ports 1,000. Total increase in exports of Great Britain, 30,000 bales; increase to France, 2,000; increase to other foreign ports 1,000. Total increase in exports of Great Britain, 30,000 bales; increase to France, 2,000; increase to other foreign ports 1,000. Total increase in exports, 83,000.

FRUIT.—Rates were steady, while engagements were mode at 3/d. 50 hhds. tallow at 22. 6d. 1,500 boxes cheese per steamer at 40c., and 60 terces beef per steamer at 40c., and 80 terces be

70c.

Inon was steady, with light sales of Scotch pig at \$22
50 a \$23, with small lots Gurtsherrie at \$23 50 a \$24.

Line.—Common Rockland was more active, and within a day or two 5,000 a 6,000 bbls. have changed hands at 75c. Lump was also sold to the extent of about 1,000 bbls, at 95c.

School 90 bbls, Cohe muscovado at 25c.

a day or two 5,060 a 6,000 bbls, have changed hands at 5c. Lump was also sold to the extent of about 1,000 bbls, at 56c.

McLasys.—Sales of 20 hbds. Cuba muscovado at 26c., and 20 bbls, do. at 30c., and 550 hbds. Cuba muscovado at 26c. a 27c., and 100 do. clayed at 24c.

Naval Stores.—The sales embraced about 500 bbls. at 47c., and 2,000 bbls. common rosin delivered at \$1.60 crade turpentine was nominal, and 120 bbls. fine rosin sold at \$4.50 a \$6.

Ons.—Linseed was quiet at 56c. a 55c. 1,300 bbls. crude whale were sold, part at 50c. per gallon. The Whaleman's Shipping List of the 10th inst gives the following review of the New Bedford market for the past week.—Sperm is in good demand and firm. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,320 bbls. in parcels at \$1.35, and 89 do. at \$1.36 per gallon; 110 bbls. inferior at \$1.35. and 89 do. at \$1.36 per gallon; 110 bbls. inferior at \$1.35. and 89 do. at \$1.36 per gallon; 110 bbls. we quote: 1,100 bbls. Northern at 48c., 120 do. at 49c., and 400 do. at 56c. per gallon. Whale is also in good demand, and the sales since our last have reached 4,050 bbls. We quote: 1,100 bbls. Northern at 48c., 120 do. at 49c., and 400 do. at 5c. per gallon. The market closes with further inquiry, and holders of prime Folar oil are firm at 50c. per gallon. Provisions.—Fork.—Mess continued to rule dull, and closed at lower rates, while prime was firm. The sales embraced about 500 bbls., including new mess at \$1.54 at \$15.50 prime mess at \$1.54 in the continued to rule dull, and closed. The sales embraced about 500 bbls., including country prime at \$4.25; do. country mess at \$5.45 in \$1.50; prime mess at \$1.54 in \$1.50; old repacked mess at \$7.a. \$8 and \$9 a \$10 for new. Beef hams were held at \$16 a \$17. Out meats were firmly held at \$2.5 co. country mess at \$3.50; old repacked mess at \$7.a. \$8 and \$9 a \$10 for new. Beef hams were held at \$16 a \$17. Out meats were firmly held at \$2.5 co. count

p. f.

Thas.—The public sale held to-day embraced a rather large catalogue and drew a good and spirited company. All good and desirable lots of greens were sold at full prices, while common and inferior qualities were heavy and lower. The blacks were of fair average to good qualities and brought full prices. The sale embraced Hyson at 32½c. a 38c.; Young Hyson, 25c. a 47c.; Gunpowder, 33c. a 60c.; Imperial, 32c. a 49½c.; Twankay, 22c. a 22½c.; Hyson Skin, 27½c.; Hyson Twankay, 28c. a 28½c.; Southong, 29c. a 50½c.; Oolong, 33½c. a 46c.

Tallow.—Sales of 16,000 lbs. were made at 10½c. a 11c.

TAILOW.—Saires of 16,000 lbs. were made at 10% c. a
11c.
Wharmore.—The market at New Bedford during the
past week was quiet, the sales being confined to 3,000 lbs.
South Sox at 68c.
Whitery.—The market was firmer, with sales of 300
bbls. at 29c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1859. Notwithstanding the receipts for the week exceed those of last week by about 1,000 head, a good demand prevailed for all offerings of good to prime quality, at full previous rates. This was owing mainly to the fact that only cattle, and nearly the whole number ranged as and below ordinary. The total receipts for the week at all the yards were 4,143 head, against 8,156 head last week; and se of the most inferior were anything but marketable, and were of the most inferior were anything but marketable, and were left ever unsoid. The average price did not exceed 7½c, per lb., in consequence of the superabundance of inferior cattle, though good to prime met with ready sale at from 8c. to 10c. per pound. Some of the poorest sold at 6½c,, and were considered dear at that. A few droves from Ohio and this State were very fine, and such cattle were eagerly sought after, and butchers were willing to pay a good price for them. At Bergen Hill the sales for the week reached 1,376 head at our quotations. The total receipts at all the yards for this week and last week were as follows:— Washington Yard. Browning's. Chambertia's. O'Brien's. This week. 3,382 146 93 22 Last week. 2,915 101 97 48

PRICES.

First quality, per cwt. \$9 50 a 10 00 Ordinary to good quality 8 00 a 9 00 Common quality 7 00 a 8 00 Inferior quality 5 50 a 6 50

First quality MILCH COWS. MILCH COWS. \$50 00 a 65 00
Ordinary to good quality 40 00 a 50 00
Common quality 30 00 a 40 00
Inferior quality 20 00 a 30 00

VEAL CALVES.

Last week... 460 68 229 67

SHEEF AND LAMBS,
The supply has been good, but with an active demand. Sales have been effected at full prices as fast as they arrived. There were comparatively few on sale to-day, however, and holders were very firm at our quotations. The offerings were of a very fair average quality, and the bulk of the offerings brought upwards of \$3.50 per head, while the extras brought \$6.50 a \$7 per head. At Browning's there were sold during the week \$5.432 head, and there was a good demand at the close. The total receipts of all the yards for this week and last week, were as follows:

Wash for Yard. Browning's. Chamb line's. O' Brien's.

This week... 1,327 5,432 3,550 3.318
Last week... 1,173 4,596 4,183 2,742

RECEIPTS BY NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
Caule, 2,386; sheep, 5,390; caives, 164; bogs, 3,350;